

LIST OF U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

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72-24	ASTM E 407	<u>Methods for Microetching Metals and Alloys</u>
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USCL NUMBER METHOD TITLE

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ASTM E 60

[Practice for Photometric and
Spectrophotometric Methods for Chemical
Analysis of Metals](#)

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ASTM E 1085

[Test Method for X-Ray Emission
Spectrometric Analysis of Metals](#)

U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

ASTM A 751
Methods, Practices and Definitions for
Chemical Analysis of Steel Products

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This standard covers definitions, reference methods, practices, and guides relating to the chemical analysis of steel, stainless steel, and related alloys. This is one of the recommended references which should prove useful in the analysis of steel and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES**ASTM A 751**

Methods, Practices and Definitions
for Chemical Analysis of Steel
Products

U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

USCL METHOD 72-02

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ASTM E 29

Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This practice provides for using significant digits in test data to determine conformance with specifications. It describes two commonly accepted methods of rounding data, identified as the Absolute Method and the Rounding Method. This practice will prove useful in analysis of steel and articles thereof provided for in chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 29

Practice for Using Significant Digits
in Test Data to Determine
Conformance with Specifications

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ASTM E 38 Methods for Chemical Analysis of Nickel-Chromium and Nickel-Chromium-Iron Alloys

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

These methods cover procedures for the chemical analysis of nickel-chromium and nickel-chromium-iron alloys. These are among the methods that can be used to determine the composition of stainless steel and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 38
Methods for Chemical Analysis of
Nickel-Chromium and Nickel-
Chromium-Iron Alloys

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ASTM E 212

Test Method for Spectrographic Analysis of Carbon and Low-Alloy Steel by the Rod-to-Rod Technique

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method covers the spectrographic analysis of carbon and low-alloy steel by the rod-to-rod technique. This is one of the methods that can be used to determine the composition carbon and low-alloy steel, and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 212

Test Method for Spectrographic
Analysis of Carbon and Low-Alloy
Steel by the Rod-to-Rod Technique

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ASTM E 322 Method for X-Ray Emission Spectrometric Analysis of Low-Alloy Steels and Cast Irons

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method covers the X-ray emission spectrometric analysis of low-alloy steels and cast irons. This is one of the methods that can be used to determine the composition of low-alloy steel and cast iron articles provided for in Chapter 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 322

Method for X-Ray Emission Spectrometric Analysis of Low-Alloy Steel by the Rod-to-Rod Technique

U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

USCL METHOD 72-05

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ASTM E 322 Method for X-Ray Emission Spectrometric Analysis of Low-Alloy Steels and Cast Irons

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method covers the X-ray emission spectrometric analysis of low-alloy steels and cast irons. This is one of the methods that can be used to determine the composition of low-alloy steel and cast iron articles provided for in Chapter 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 322
Method for X-Ray Emission
Spectrometric Analysis of Low-Alloy
Steel by the Rod-to-Rod Technique

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ASTM E 327

Test Method for Optical Emission Spectrometric Analysis of Stainless Type 18-8 Steels by the Point-to-Plane Technique

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method covers the optical emission spectrometric analysis of stainless type 18-8 steels by the point-to-plane technique. This is one of the methods that can be used to determine the composition of stainless steel and articles thereof provided for in Chapter 74 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 327

Test Method for Optical Emission Spectrometric Analysis of Stainless Type 18-8 Steels by the Point-to-Plane Technique

U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

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ASTM E 350

Methods for Chemical Analysis of Carbon Steel, Low-Alloy Steel, Silicon Electrical Steel, Ingot Iron, and Wrought Iron

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

These methods cover the chemical analysis of carbon steels, low-alloy steels, silicon electrical steels, ingot iron, and wrought iron. These are among the methods that can be used to determine the composition of iron and steel, and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 350

Methods for Chemical Analysis of Carbon Steel, Low-Alloy Steel, Silicon Electrical Steel, Ingot Iron, and Wrought Iron

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ASTM E 350

Methods for Chemical Analysis of Carbon Steel, Low-Alloy Steel, Silicon Electrical Steel, Ingot Iron, and Wrought Iron

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

These methods cover the chemical analysis of carbon steels, low-alloy steels, silicon electrical steels, ingot iron, and wrought iron. These are among the methods that can be used to determine the composition of iron and steel, and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 350

Methods for Chemical Analysis of Carbon Steel, Low-Alloy Steel, Silicon Electrical Steel, Ingot Iron, and Wrought Iron

U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

USCL METHOD 72-08

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ASTM E 352

Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Tool Steels and Other Similar Medium- and High-Alloy Steels

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

These methods cover procedures for the chemical analysis of tool steels and other similar medium- and high-alloy steels. These are among the methods that can be used to determine the composition of tool steel and articles thereof provided for in Chapter 74 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 352

Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Tool Steels and Other Similar Medium- and High-Alloy Steels

U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

USCL METHOD 72-09

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ASTM E 353 **Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Stainless, Heat-Resisting, Maraging, and Other Similar Chromium-Nickel-Iron Alloys**

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

These methods cover procedures for the chemical analysis of stainless, heat-resisting, maraging, and other similar chromium-nickel-iron alloys. These are among the methods that can be used to determine the composition of stainless steel and articles thereof provided for in Chapter 74 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 353

Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Stainless, Heat-Resisting, Maraging, and Other Similar Chromium-Nickel-Iron Alloys

U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

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ASTM E 353 **Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Stainless, Heat-Resisting, Maraging, and Other Similar Chromium-Nickel-Iron Alloys**

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

These methods cover procedures for the chemical analysis of stainless, heat-resisting, maraging, and other similar chromium-nickel-iron alloys. These are among the methods that can be used to determine the composition of stainless steel and articles thereof provided for in Chapter 74 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 353

Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Stainless, Heat-Resisting, Maraging, and Other Similar Chromium-Nickel-Iron Alloys

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ASTM E 403

Test Method for Optical Emission Spectrometric Analysis of Carbon and Low-Alloy Steel by the Point-to-Plane Technique

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method covers the analysis of carbon and low-alloy steel by the point-to-plane technique. This is one of the methods that can be used to determine the composition of carbon and low alloy steel, and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 403

Test Method for Optical Emission Spectrometric Analysis of Carbon and Low-Alloy Steel by the Point-to-Plane Technique

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ASTM E 404

Test Method for Spectrographic Determination of Boron in Carbon and Low-Alloy Steel by the Point-to-Plane Technique

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method covers the spectrographic determination of boron in carbon and low-alloy steel for boron in the concentration range from 0.001 to 0.01%. This is one of the methods that can be used to determine the boron content of carbon and low-alloy steel, and articles thereof provided for in Chapter 74 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 404

Test Method for Spectrographic
Determination of Boron in Carbon
and Low-Alloy Steel by the Point-to-
Plane Technique

U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

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ASTM E 415 Method for Optical Emission Vacuum Spectrometric Analysis of Carbon and Low-Alloy Steel

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method covers the optical emission vacuum spectrometric analysis of carbon and low-alloy steel. This is one of the methods that can be used to determine the composition carbon and low alloy steel provided for in Chapter 74 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 415
Method for Optical Emission Vacuum Spectrometric Analysis of Carbon and Low-Alloy Steel

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ASTM E 421

Test Method for Spectrographic Determination of Silicon and Aluminum in High-Purity Iron

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method covers the spectrographic determination of silicon and aluminum in high-purity iron. This is one of the methods that can be used to determine the silicon and aluminum content of high-purity iron provided for in Chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 421

Test Method for Spectrographic
Determination of Silicon and
Aluminum in High-Purity Iron

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ASTM E 572 **Method for X-Ray Emission Spectrometric Analysis** **of Stainless Steel**

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method provides for x-ray emission spectrometric analysis of stainless steel. This is one of the methods that can be used to determine the composition of stainless steel and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 572
Method for X-Ray Emission
Spectrometric Analysis of Stainless
Steel

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USCL METHOD 72-15

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ASTM E 1019

Test Methods for Determination of Carbon, Sulfur, Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Hydrogen in Steel and in Iron, Nickel, and Cobalt Alloys

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

These test methods cover the determination of carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen, in steel and in iron, nickel, and cobalt alloys. These are among the methods that can be used for the determination of carbon and sulfur in iron and steel, and articles thereof provided for in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 1019

Test Methods for Determination of Carbon, Sulfur, Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Hydrogen in Steel and in Iron, Nickel, and Cobalt Alloys

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ASTM E 1086 Method for Optical Emission Vacuum Spectrometric Analysis of Stainless Steel by the Point-to-Plane Excitation Technique

Spectrometric Analysis of Stainless
Steel by the Point-to-Plane Excitation
Technique

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method provides for Optical Emission Vacuum Spectrometric analysis of stainless steel in solid forms that have a flat surface of at least 13 mm (0.5 in.) by the point-to-plane excitation technique. It is one of the methods that can be used for the determination of the composition of stainless steel and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 1086
Method for Optical Emission Vacuum

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USCL METHOD 72-17

Index

ASTM E 18 Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness and Rockwell Superficial Hardness of Metallic Materials

Metallic Materials

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

These methods cover the determination of the Rockwell hardness and the Rockwell superficial hardness of metallic materials, including methods for the verification of machines for Rockwell hardness testing and the calibration of standardized hardness test blocks. These are the recommended methods for the determination of the hardness of iron and steel, and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 18

Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness and Rockwell Superficial Hardness of

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USCL METHOD 72-18

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ASTM E 351

Methods for Chemical Analysis of Cast Iron - All Types

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

These methods cover the chemical analysis of pig iron, gray cast iron (including alloy and austenitic), white cast iron, malleable cast iron, and ductile (nodular) iron. These are among the methods can be used to determine the chemical composition of cast iron and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 72 and 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 351
Methods for Chemical Analysis of Cast Iron - All Types

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ASTM E 31 Methods for Chemical Analysis of Ferroalloys

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

These methods cover procedures for the chemical analysis of ferroalloys and alloying additives. These are among the methods that can be used to determine the chemical composition of ferroalloys such as ferrosilicon, ferromanganese, ferrochromium, ferrovanadium, ferrotungsten, ferromolybdenum, ferrotitanium, and ferroboron which are provided for in Chapter 72 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 31

Methods for Chemical Analysis of Ferroalloys

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ASTM E 276

Test Method for Particle Size or Screen Analysis at No. 4 (4.75-mm) Sieve and Finer for Metal Bearing Ores and related Materials

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method covers the determination of the size distribution by screen analysis, dry or wet, of metal-bearing ores and related materials at No. 4 (4.75-mm) sieve and finer. This is one method for the determination of the particle size distribution of metal powders provided for in Chapters 71 thru 81 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 276

Test Method for Particle Size or
Screen Analysis at No.4 (4.75-mm)
Sieve and Finer for Metal Bearing
Ores and Related Materials

U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

USCL METHOD 72-21

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ASTM D 883 Guide for Reflected-Light Photomicrography

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This guide outlines various methods which may be followed in the photography of metals and materials with the reflected-light microscope. Methods are included for preparation of prints and transparencies in black-and-white and in color, using both direct rapid and wet processes. This can be used in the photography of metallographic specimens of metals and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 71-87 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 883
Guide for Reflected-Light
Photomicrography

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USCL METHOD 72-22

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ASTM E 3 Methods of Preparation of Metallographic Specimens

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This guide outlines various methods which may be followed in the photography of metals and materials with the reflected-light microscope. Methods are included for preparation of prints and transparencies in black-and-white and in color, using both direct rapid and wet processes. This can be used in the photography of metallographic specimens of metals and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 71-87 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 3
**Methods of Preparation of
Metallographic Specimens**

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USCL METHOD 72-23

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ASTM E 112 Test Methods for Determining Average Grain Size

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

These methods cover the measurement of average grain size and include the comparison procedure, the planimetric (or Jeffries) procedure, and the intercept procedures. This is one of the methods for the determination of the average grain size of metal powders provided for in Chapters 71 thru 81 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 112
Test Methods for Determining
Average Grain Size

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ASTM E 407 Methods for Microetching Metals and Alloys

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This practice covers chemical solutions and procedures to be used in etching metals and alloys for microscopic examination. This is a practice in the preparation of metallographic specimens of metals and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 71 thru 87 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 407

Methods for Microetching Metals and Alloys

U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

USCL METHOD 72-25

Index

ASTM E 663 Practice for Flame Atomic Absorption Analysis

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This practice covers the use of an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS) for determining the concentration of elements in solution by flame atomization. This is one of the practices that can be used in the determination of the composition of metals and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 71 thru 84 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 663

Practice for Flame Atomic Absorption Analysis

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ASTM E 1097 Guide for Direct Current Plasma Emission Spectrometry Analysis

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method provides a guide for direct current plasma emission spectrometry analysis. This is one of the methods that can be used to determine the concentration of elements, which is applicable in Chapter 72 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule in the United States (HTSUS), in solution by a direct current argon plasma atomic emission spectrometer. This method also includes preparing and calibrating the instrument, diagnosing and correcting for interferences, measuring test solutions, and calculating results.

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 1097

Guide for Direct Current Plasma
Emission Spectrometry Analysis

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ASTM E 60

Practice for Photometric and Spectrophotometric Methods for Chemical Analysis of Metals

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This practice covers general recommendations for photoelectric photometers and spectrophotometers and for photometric practices prescribed in ASTM methods for chemical analysis of metals. This is one of the practices in the analysis of metals provided for in Chapters 71 thru 84 of the Harmonized tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 60

Practice for Photometric and
Spectrophotometric Methods for
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U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY METHODS

USCL METHOD 72-28

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ASTM E 1085 **Test Method for X-Ray Emission Spectrometric** **Analysis of Metals**

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method covers the analysis of metals in solid form using a wavelength dispersive X-ray spectrometer. This is one of the methods that can be used for the determination of the composition of metals and articles thereof provided for in Chapters 71 thru 89 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

2 REFERENCES

ASTM E 1085

Test Method for X-Ray Emission Spectrometric Analysis of Metals